UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/572,866	04/05/2006	Jurgen J.L. Hoppenbrouwers	GB 030184	2099

24737 7590 02/02/2010

PHILIPS INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY & STANDARDS
P.O. BOX 3001
BRIARCLIFF MANOR, NY 10510

EXAMINER	
SADIO, INSA	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2629	

MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
02/02/2010	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/572,866	HOPPENBROUWERS ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	INSA SADIO	2629	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE *3* MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *21 October 2009*.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-12* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-12* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

1. The amendment to claims 1-5, and 8 filed on 10/21/2009 has been considered by examiner.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. **Claims 1-12** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kanauchi et al. (US Publication number 2003/0197472), hereinafter referenced as Kanauchi, in view of Morita (US Publication Number 2002/0196241).

As of claim 1, Kanauchi discloses Drive unit and drive method of light-emitting display panel. Further, Kanauchi teaches wherein said a method of illuminating an active matrix electroluminescent display device comprising an array of display pixels arranged in rows and columns, the method comprising, at any point in time, illuminating a plurality of rows of pixels, the plurality of illuminated rows of pixels defining at least two displayed bands of illuminated rows of pixels separated by a non-illuminated band (see [0072], fig. 12).

Kanauchi does not teach wherein said **the at least two displayed bands of illuminated rows of pixels scrolling in the column direction over time such that at least two displayed bands of illuminated rows of pixels change horizontal**

position from one time to a next time; **and wherein at most 75% of the illuminated rows are illuminated at any point in time.**

However, Morita teaches the at least two displayed bands of illuminated rows of pixels scrolling in the column direction over time such that at least two displayed bands of illuminated rows of pixels change horizontal position from one time to a next time; and wherein at most 75% of the illuminated rows are illuminated at any point in time (see fig. 8B, fig. 8C).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Kanauchi's drive method with the teaching of Morita's scan-drive circuit to display images, because this is save power from illuminated all the rows at the same time.

As of claim 2, Kanauchi as modified by Morita teaches the imitations of claim 1 above. Further, Kanauchi teaches wherein said each displayed band of illuminated rows of pixels comprises a plurality of adjacent rows of pixels (see paragraph [0072], display region).

As of claim 3, Kanauchi as modified by Morita teaches the imitations of claim 1 above. Further, Kanauchi teaches wherein said image data for different frames of the image to be displayed are displayed in the different displayed band of illuminated rows of pixels (see paragraph [0078], [0079]).

As of claim 4, Kanauchi as modified by Morita teaches the imitations of claim 1 above. Further, Kanauchi teaches wherein said each displayed band of illuminated rows

of pixels comprises a plurality of sequential alternate rows of pixels (see paragraph [0072], [0073]).

As of claim 5, Kanauchi as modified by Morita teaches the imitations of claim 1 above. Further, Morita teaches wherein said one displayed band of illuminated rows comprises only odd rows and another displayed band of illuminated rows comprises only even rows **(**see paragraph [0193], [0213]**)**.

As of claim 6, Kanauchi as modified by Morita teaches the imitations of claim 1 above. Further, Kanauchi teaches wherein said at most 50% of the rows are illuminated at any point in time (see paragraphs [0072], [0074], (equivalent to partial display)).

As of claim 7, Kanauchi as modified by Morita teaches the imitations of claim 6 above. Further, Kanauchi teaches wherein said at most 30% of the rows are illuminated at any point in time (see paragraphs [0072], [0074], (equivalent to partial display)).

As of claim 8, Kanauchi discloses Drive unit and drive method of light-emitting display panel. Further, Kanauchi teaches wherein said An active matrix electroluminescent display device comprising an array of display pixels arranged in rows and columns, and row driver circuitry for illuminating a plurality of rows of pixels simultaneously (see Fig. 5), the plurality of illuminating rows defining at least two displayed bands of illuminated rows of pixels separated by non- illuminated bands; wherein the row driver circuitry comprises means for illuminating each row for at most 75% of the frame period, such that the illuminated rows of pixels define at least two displayed bands of illuminated rows of pixels which scroll in the column direction over time (see Fig. 12).

Kanauchi does not teach wherein said "…**such that at least two displayed bands of illuminated rows of pixels change horizontal position from one time to a next time**."

However, Morita teaches wherein said "…such that at least two displayed bands of illuminated rows of pixels change horizontal position from one time to a next time" (see fig. 8B, fig. 8C).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Kanauchi's drive method with the teaching of Morita's scan-drive circuit to display images, because this is save power from illuminated all the rows at the same time.

As of claim 9, Kanauchi as modified by Morita teaches the imitations of claim 8 above. Further, Kanauchi teaches wherein said further comprising a frame buffer (22) for storing image data (see Fig. 2 [data driver]).

As of claim 10, Kanauchi as modified by Morita teaches the imitations of claim 8 above. Further, Kanauchi teaches wherein said the frame buffer stores an amount of data corresponding to a single frame of image data (see paragraph [0073], [0076], [0042], Fig. 13).

As of claim 11, Kanauchi as modified by Morita teaches the imitations of claim 10 above. Further, Kanauchi teaches wherein said data is written into the frame buffer (22) progressively frame by frame in sequence, such the frame buffer (22) stores partial data for two adjacent frames, and wherein data is read out from the frame buffer at two locations simultaneously (see paragraph [0073], [0076], [0042], Fig. 13).

As of claim 12, Kanauchi as modified by Morita teaches the imitations of claim 10 above. Further, Kanauchi teaches wherein said the two locations contain data from different adjacent frames of image data (see paragraph [0073], [0076], [0042], Fig. 13).

Response to Arguments

3. Applicant's arguments filed 10/21/2009 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

On page 8 of applicant's arguments, applicant agues that "at any point in time, illuminatinq a plurality of rows of pixels, the plurality of illuminated rows of pixels defining at least two displayed bands of illuminated rows of pixels separated by a non-illuminated band, the at least two displayed bands of illuminated rows of pixels scrollinq in the column direction over time such that at least two displayed bands of illuminated rows of pixels change horizontal position from one time to a next time, and wherein at most 75% of the illuminated rows are illuminated at any point in time" as recited in claim i, and as similarly recited in claim 8. It is admitted in the Office Action that Kanauchi is deficient in this teaching and Morita shows a display wherein only one row of illuminated pixels is shown (see, Morita, FIG. 8C cited in the Office Action and the discussion above) and as such, does nothing to cure the deficiencies in Kanauchi."

The examiner respectfully disagrees because the combination of Kanauchi and Morita clearly teaches the claimed invention. Morita shows more than one row of pixels scrolling in the column direction and more than one row of pixels scrolling in the horizontal direction (please see fig. 8B).

Conclusion

4. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to INSA SADIO whose telephone number is (571)270-5580. The examiner can normally be reached on MONDAY through FRIDAY 8am to 5pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Amare Mengistu can be reached on 571-272-7674. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

INSA SADIO
Examiner
Art Unit 2629

/INSA SADIO/
Examiner, Art Unit 2629

/Amare Mengistu/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2629